A

File No. 224
1928

Collection No.

Mysore Residency

Pros. / Serial Nos. 104

P-55

Subject.

Factory Rules

Previous References.

Later References.

164
32

422
34

MGIPC—FP—52DCFMis.—(1783)—27-5-25—39,000

S.N.93.

From the Asst Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, Delhi, No.L.C.7(2) dated 23-12-30.

The Asst Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, asks among others for 3 copies of the Factories Manual and Rules in force in the C & M Station, Bangalore. No Factories Manual has been compiled for the Station As regards Factories Rules, the amended Factories Rules were issued in 1924 and they have been amended severa times subsequently as indicated on S.N.117/321-1891. No reprint of the rules as corrected up to date has been made. From the spare copies available in office 3 sets will be compiled and forwarded as requested.

Draft submitted for approval.

HM Vasudevan
16 31

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S.N.94

Issued No.1143, dated the 14th February 1931.

Pue
S.N.96

Letter No.L.C.7(2), dated the 23rd January 1931, from the Assistant Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour.

S.N.95

Three copies of the Factories Rules in force in the C. and M. Station, have been forwarded to the Secretary to the Labour Commission

The P. U. C. may be filed.

Kora Chandy
23-2-31
JCRW
26.2.31

2

P.U.C.

From the Govt of Madras, No.2146 Dev.dated 9-1-31.

Draft endt submitted.

K.J. Varadhan
12.2.31

16.2.31

SN 99

From the District Magistrate, C & M Station, No. 2264-B-31, dated 25-5-31

Draft submitted.

C VOL
1631

1.6.31

A/SP

SN 100

Issued No.3957, dated the 4th June, 1931

S N 101 From the Govt. of Madras, No. nil, dated the 16th June, 1931

The PUC may, it seems, be filed . There is no need to communicate the enclosure to the PUC to the Collector, C & M Station, as the local limits of the jurisdiction of Inspectors of Factories in Madras Presidency are of no importance to him.

CVR 4.7.31

A S

7 7 31

Left Q 9/7 Resident

9 7

PS N 102 From the Collector, Civil and Military Station, No.999 B-31, dated the 27th April 1931.

JS N 103 -do- No. 2080 B-31, dated the 5th May 1931.

The draft notification appears to be in order. It may issue.

CVR 18.7.31

May issue?

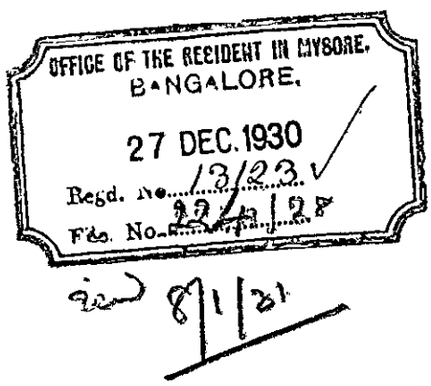
23 7 31

24.7

S.N.104 Notfn No 105 dy 28 7 31

Letter No.L.C.7(2), dated the 23rd December 1930, from the Assistant Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, Old Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Bangalore.

I have the honour to say that this Commission would be glad to receive three copies of the Factories Manual and Rules in force in Coorg and Bangalore. It would be convenient if the copies could be sent at an early date; payment will be made on receipt of a bill in duplicate.



Copy to R.O.

JSV
26.12.30

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

File No. 9/1/1

Serial No.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams — Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line† — *Only for Foreign Telegrams. †Not for Foreign Telegrams.

To be issued on | Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading:

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams.)

S. N. 93

No. 1143 Dated 14 2 1931

Encl 3

To

The Asst Secretary

Royal Commission on Labour

Old Viceregal Lodge,

Delhi.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.L.C.7(2),dated the 23rd December, 1930, I am directed to forward here-with three copies of the rules framed by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, under the Indian actorie Act,1911, as applied to the C & M Station of Bangalore.No Factories Manual has been compiled for the Station.

I have etc.

for Secretary to the Resdt

Rec'd 16/2/31

S. 5.

MGIPC—S1—768(G1)DCF—(G-348)—11-7-29—50,000 Pads.

As amended up-to-date
19th January 1931
Hon Chandy

94

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Notification.

No 9, dated Bangalore, the 25th January 1924.

The following rules made by the Resident in Mysore in virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and in supersession of the rules in his notification No. 20, dated the 17th February 1922, are hereby published for general information :—

RULES.

Definitions.

1. These rules and orders may be cited as the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Factories (Amended) Rules, 1924.

2. In these rules and orders—

a. "The Act" means the Indian Factories Act of 1911 as amended by the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1922 and the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1923.

b. Words and expressions defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the same meaning as in the Act.

c. "Inspector" means the Inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section Act.

d. A "belt hanger" is a perch or guard fixed near the side and upon which the belt can rest when removed from its pulley.

S.N.52 224-1928

(e) Clause (e) of Rule 2 of the (including any rope or other device motion. any machine or appliance, or S.N.52 224-1928

"Within reach" means within six feet of any spot on which any person may have to stand or which any person may have to pass in the course of his employment.

Inspection.

Section 37 (2) (*a*).

3. The Inspector shall be primarily responsible for the administration of the Act within the area for which he is appointed. He shall inspect every factory other than a seasonal factory within the area at least twice yearly, and every seasonal factory at least once during each season of work. He shall also make such further inspections as may appear to him or to the authority to whom he is subordinate to be necessary in order that he may satisfy himself that the provisions of the Act and of these rules are duly observed.

4. The manager of each factory shall maintain a bound inspection book and shall produce it when required by the Inspector or Certifying Surgeon.

Statements of (i) the exemptions granted to the factory, (ii) particulars of lime-washing, etc, and (iii) particulars of rooms in the factory, in Forms J, G and H respectively shall be pasted in it.

5. *a.* In addition to and without prejudice to any other powers or duties which the Inspector may exercise under the Act or rules, he shall at each inspection of a factory fill up the Inspection Report in Form M and satisfy himself—

i. that the provisions made in the Act and rules to secure the health and safety of the operatives are observed;

ii. that the children employed in the factory have been duly certified and that none are employed who are obviously unfit;

iii. that the register of all the persons employed in the factory, of their hours of work and of the nature of their employment is kept in the prescribed Form D;

iv. that the periodical stoppages of work and the holidays provided by the Act are granted and that the limits of hours of work laid down therein are not exceeded;

v. that the provisions of section 31 and of the rules relating to the payment of overtime are duly observed in factories exempted from the provisions of section 27;

vi. *that the abstracts and notice (Form C) required by section 36 of the Act are duly fixed and that the registers required by these rules are properly maintained.*

b. He shall further enquire into the cause of all accidents which have taken place since the last inspection.

c. Finally, he shall note how far the defects pointed out at previous inspection have been removed and how far orders previously issued have been complied with. Any defects and illegalities which have come to light at the present inspection as well as any orders passed by him under the Act shall then be recorded. An extract from this record containing the orders of the Inspector and such remarks on defects found to exist as he may wish to bring to the Manager's notice shall be sent to the Manager in Form O, and a copy of the extract shall be sent to the District Magistrate. The orders sent to the Manager or occupier by the Inspector of Factories shall be pasted in the Inspection Book kept under rule 4.

6. The Inspector shall keep a file of the records of his inspection and on the tenth day of each month shall submit in Form M attached to these rules, a diary showing the work done in the preceding month to the authority to whom he is subordinate for the purposes of this Act. A copy of the said diary shall be retained by the Inspector.

7. In the case of factories situated in places coming under the Municipal Act, if it appears that there has been a disregard of the provisions of any Municipal or other local Act relating to sanitary arrangements, removal of objectionable rubbish, the cleaning and fencing of water tanks or like matters, the Inspector shall, without prejudice to any action which he is empowered to take under the Act and rules, draw the attention of the Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector of the Municipality to the breach of the sanitary regulations in question.

Duties of a certifying surgeon and of persons authorized to exercise his function.

Section 37 (2) (*c*) *and* (*d*).

8. *a.* The duties of a Certifying Surgeon and of a person authorized under section 8 of the Act to exercise his functions shall comprise the examination of children desirous of being employed and the re-examination of children in respect of whom a notice under section 8-A has been served upon the Manager, and who desire to be re-employed. Certificates of age and fitness shall be given to such children as are found qualified to receive them. A fee of annas four shall be payable by Government for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof.

b. The Certifying Surgeon or person authorized as aforesaid shall fix such place and such times as may be convenient for the attendance of persons wishing to obtain certificates of age and physical fitness. Notice of the place and the times thus fixed shall be given to the managers of factories within the local limits for which the Certifying Surgeon is appointed.

9. i. Every Certifying Surgeon shall keep a bound book containing certificates in Form E in foil and counterfoil. The forms shall be numbered consecutively and shall be printed on cloth-backed paper.

ii. Every certificate granted under section 7 of the Act to a person desirous of being employed in a factory shall be prepared by filling up the foil and counterfoil, on which shall also be impressed the left thumb mark of the person in whose name the certificate is granted.

iii. The Certifying Surgeon shall, if he is satisfied as to the correctness of the entries made therein, sign the foil and initial the counterfoil, and shall deliver the foil to the person in whose name the certificate is granted. The foil so delivered shall be the certificate granted under section 7 of the Act.

iv. A Certifying Surgeon revoking a certificate under section 7, sub-section (2), shall cause the word *"revoked"* to be stamped in red ink on the foil and counterfoil.

v. If the Certifying Surgeon refuses to grant to any person a certificate under this rule no fresh application for a certificate shall be made on behalf of such person until a period of three months has elapsed, unless the Certifying Surgeon when he refuses to grant the certificate gives permission in writing for an application to be made at an earlier date.

10. Every person authorized under section 8 of the Act to exercise provisionally the functions of a Certifying Surgeon, shall grant certificates in the manner provided for in the last foregoing rule. The word "Provisional" shall be printed or stamped in red ink at the top of each foil and counterfoil.

11. i. When a person to whom a certificate under section 7 of the Act has been granted loses such certificate, he may apply to the Certifying Surgeon for a copy of the certificate, and the Certifying Surgeon, after making such enquiry from such person's employer (or if he is unemployed from his last employer) and from such other sources as he deems fit, may grant a duplicate thereof. The word "Duplicate" shall be clearly written in red ink across such certificate and initialled by the Certifying Surgeon. The counterfoil in the bound book of forms shall be similarly marked "Duplicate" and initialled.

ii. For every copy of a certificate granted under clause (i) of this rule, a fee of eight annas which shall be credited to Government shall be charged. The Certifying Surgeon shall maintain a register in Form F of all fees paid for the issue of copies of certificates, and shall initial each entry made therein.

iii. No duplicate of a certificate granted under section 7 of the Act shall be granted to any person otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

12. i. The Certifying Surgeon shall ordinarily visit every factory within the local limits for which he is appointed, in which children are known to be employed, at least once in three months and shall give previous notice of his visits. At each of these visits the Manager shall produce before him at such time as he may fix all children employed in the factory, whether actually at work or not.

ii. The Certifying Surgeon shall personally examine every child, who is in possession of a "Provisional" certificate granted under section 8 of the Act and shall, if he is satisfied that a certificate should be granted, destroy the provisional certificate and issue his own certificate in place of it.

iii. If on such examination, the Certifying Surgeon is of opinion that the person in possession of a "Provisional" certificate granted under section 8, is under the age of twelve years or is not fit for employment in a factory, he shall impound the certificate, and write on it the word "Cancelled" over his signature. He shall then forward the certificate with such remarks as he considers necessary to the Inspector of Factories for information, and shall also inform the person who issued it that it has been cancelled.

13. The Certifying Surgeon at his periodical visits shall satisfy himself as to the fitness of the children employed in the factory and shall revoke the certificates of any whom he deems to be unfit.

14. The Certifying Surgeon shall enter in the inspection book a note detailing the results of each visit to the factory and shall forward a copy of this note to the Inspector.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Section 37 (2) (*e*).

15. In every factory all the inside walls of the rooms and all the ceilings of such rooms (whether such walls or ceilings be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases shall be limewashed at least once in each year, this period to date from the time when they were last limewashed. All the beams, rafters, doors, window-frames and other wood-work with the exception of floors shall be either limewashed at least once a year dating from the time when they were last limewashed or shall be painted or varnished once in seven years dating from the time when they were last painted or varnished and shall be kept in a cleanly state. The dates on which limewashing, painting or varnishing is carried out shall be duly entered in Form G, which shall be shown to the Inspector when required.

16. Rule 15 shall not apply to the following:—

i. Rooms used only for the storage of articles,

ii. walls or ceilings of rooms which are made of galvanized iron, flat tiles, glazed bricks, glass, slate, bamboo, thatch, cement, plaster or polished chunam;

iii. rooms in which manufacture is carried on in any gas works, forage presses, chemical works and cement factories;

iv. engineering workshops or foundries in which 2000 cubic feet of air space is provided for each person employed;

v. walls in oil mills below a height of 5 feet from the ground;

vi. brick and tile works in which glazed bricks or tiles are made;

vii. walls of railway running sheds;

viii. works in which process of soap manufacture is carried on;

ix. rooms in sugar factories in which sugar is stored or in process of manufacture;

x. rooms of tanneries in which salting, tanning and dressing of hides and skins are carried on;

xi. ceilings of rooms in which the lowest part is at least 20 feet from the floor;

xii. ceilings of rooms in which bleaching and dyeing is carried on;

xiii. any other factory or parts thereof in which limewashing or painting is in the opinion of the Resident in Mysore unnecessary to satisfy the requirements of section 9 (*a*) of the Act as to cleanliness.

17. No rubbish, filth or *debris* shall be allowed to accumulate or to remain on any premises in a factory in such a position that effluvia therefrom can arise within the factory.

18. All drains carrying waste or sullage water shall be constructed in masonry or other impermeable material and shall be regularly flushed and, where possible, connected with some recognized drainage line.

19. The compound surrounding every factory shall be maintained in a strictly sanitary and cleanly condition.

20. The Manager of every factory shall enforce the proper use of latrines and prevent pollution by excreta of the surface of the ground in the vicinity of the latrine and in the compound of the factory.

21. Proper arrangements shall be made for maintaining in a clean and drained condition the area round the place where drinking water is distributed to the operatives.

PREVENTION OF OVERCROWDING.
Section 37 (2) (*f*)

22. i. There shall be provided for each person employed at one time in any room or a factory 36 square feet of floor space and

[illegible] power is not used, a breathing space of at least 500 cubic

S.N.21 321/18

Add the following as aproviso to rule 22 (1).

"The Resident may relax the provisions of this rul of any room where in his opinion such relaxation involves r the health of the persons employed therein".

STANDARD OF VENTILATION.
Section 37 (2) (*g*).

23. (i) In every room in a cotton mill where slasher sizing is carried on, an efficient arrangement for the removal of the steam given off in the process of drying the yarn shall be fitted. Slasher sizing shall not be carried on in any room where any other process of manufacture is being performed.

(ii) In every room of a factory ventilating openings shall be provided in the proportion of 5 square feet for each person employed in such room, and the opening shall be such as to admit of a continued supply of fresh air:

Provided that, subject to the control of the Resident in Mysore, the Inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the conditions of this rule where, in his opinion, this may be done with due regard to the health of the persons employed in any room.

PROVISION OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.
Section 37 (2) (*h*).

Substitute the following for Rule 24 of the said rules:-

"The occupier of every factory shall provide latrines of a [illegible]sign approved by the Health Officer within the precincts of the [illegible]ctory in an accessible place detached from the other factory [illegible]ildings. If fema es are employed, separate latrines screened [illegible]m those for males and marked in the vernacular in conspicuous [illegible]ters "For Women only" shall be provided. Those for the males [illegible]l be similarly marked "For Men only". The accommodation for [illegible] males and female shall be on such a scale as may be laid down [illegible]e Municipal authority provided that it shall not [illegible] fa[illegible]hort of the folowing [illegible]

Fl The following proviso shall be added to rule 26 of the said rules:—

" Provided that this rule shall not apply to walls which are made of cement plaster, slate or polished chunam ".

Males [illegible]are provided.

(i) in the case of factories where the number of operatives is not more than 100, one seat for every 25 operatives or fraction thereon.

(ii)

[illegible]ing will be supplied to the employees free of cost.

30. Wherever practicable, drinking water shall be supplied—

a. from taps connected with a public water-supply from which a sufficient supply of water can at all times be drawn as required, or

b. from a well or wells so situated and constructed as to prevent pollution or contamination with organic matter or other impurities.

31. If in any factory it is not practicable to supply water in accordance with the methods prescribed by rule 30, or if the public water-supply is intermittent, then there shall be provided a storage of water, fit for drinking, supplying at least as many gallons per day as there are persons employed in the factory. All such storage of water shall be so arranged as to prevent any possibility of contamination.

PROVISION OF MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

Section 16 *and Section* 37 (*1*).

32. Every building of more than one storey shall be provided with at least two sets of stairs or steps permanently fixed either inside or outside the building so as to afford direct and unimpeded access from every part of the factory to the ground level and such stairs shall be provided with suitable and sufficient hand rails; provided that in the case of an upper storey in which not more than 20 persons are employed it shall be sufficient to provide one set of stairs made of non-combustible materials.

Pmeard

33. In every factory of more than one storey high every window or door giving access to an external staircase shall be so arranged as to open immediately from the inside.

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 32 every ginning factory shall be provided with at least two flights of stairs made of brick-work or other fire-resisting material

FENCING AND GUARDING OF MACHINERY.

Section 37 (2) (*j*)

SNSL 224-28 (ii) For Rule 35 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"35. The following parts of machinery shall be securely fenced or protected if in motion and within reach:-

All shafts, whether vertical or horizontal, wheels (including balancing and momentum wheels besides the parts mentioned in section 18(1)(a) and (b), drums or pulleys (including fast and loose pulleys), couplings, collars, clutches, toothed wheels, straps, whether horizontal, inclined or vertical, bands, belts, chains, ropes and wires, or other devices by which any machine or appliance receives its motion. Also all projecting set screws, keys, nuts or bolts on revolving parts of machinery.

Explanation:- The fences and other devices for protection shall be so constructed and designed as to render it impossible for any person to pass between them and a moving part and also in such manner as to give protection to a person oiling, cleaning or otherwise attending to machinery and to all persons who may be in the neighbourhood of a moving part while it is in motion.

Exception:- Where in any case any of the parts mentioned in this rule are not, in theopinion of the Inspector of Factories, a source of danger to any person employed in the factory he shall, at the request of the occupier or manager of the factory, give such occupier or manager a certificate in writing clearly specifying the parts which are not a source of such danger. This rule shall not apply in respect of any parts specified in such certificate".

d. All lap rollers shall be provided with lap protectors.

e. Cotton openers, combined openers and scutchers, scutchers and lap machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines shall be driven from counter-shafts provided with fast and loose pulleys and efficient belt shifters.

ii. In respect of carding machines—

a. All feed roller wheels, doffer and barrow wheels, side shaft wheels, calendar wheels and collar wheels shall be efficiently fenced.

b. Except in cases where it is unnecessary to open cylinder doors for the purpose of stripping the cylinder, every cylinder door shall be fitted with a safety automatic locking motion to prevent the door from being opened until the cylinder has ceased to revolve and to render it impossible to restart the machine until the door has been closed.

iii. In respect of drawing frames the roller gearing shall be effectively covered.

iv. In respect of speed frames:—

a. Headstocks shall be fitted with an automatic locking arrangement which shall prevent the doors being opened while the machinery is in motion, and shall render it impossible to restart the machine until the doors have been closed.

b. Bobbin skew gear wheels shall be covered over the top and the covers shall be extended both in front and behind round the edge of the wheels, except in those cases where the spindles are not cleaned whilst the machinery is in motion.

c. Spindle skew gear wheels shall be effectively covered.

d. Lifter rack wheels shall be securely fenced, the guard to be such that it will effectively protect the nip both as the rail rises and as it falls.

v. In respect of self-acting mules—

a. Guards for middle back shaft scrolls shall be fitted with flanges to protect the intake of the bands and the side of the scroll. The guards for the middle draw band carrier pulleys shall be either fixed to the bottom creel board, or be so fastened otherwise that they cannot readily be knocked aside. The side pieces of the guard shall be extended far enough inwards completely to guard the nip between the band and the scroll.

b. All headstocks shall be provided with strong sheet iron guards high enough to cover the rim pulley and so shaped as to prevent any moving portion of the machinery being reached from the back when the guard is in position.

c. The guards for the end draw band pulleys shall be extended at least half an inch beyond the end of the pulley.

d. All quadrant pinions shall be securely fenced.

e. No person shall be allowed to be between the fixed and traversing parts unless the mule is stopped on the outward run.

f. All front and back carriage wheels shall be guarded by efficient toe guards.

g. All spinning mules shall be driven from counter-shafts which shall be provided with fast and loose pulleys and efficient belt shifters.

vi. In respect of ring and throstle and doubling frames—

a. The outer ends of the frames shall be fitted with metal plates.

b. Where both the tin rollers revolve upwards, guards made of strong rigid bars placed so that the vertical gap between them is not more than 7 inches shall be permanently and securely fixed along the whole length of each ring frame and such guards shall not be removable without the use of tools.

vii. In respect of calendering machines

Every calendering machine shall be provided with an efficient 'nip' guard along the whole length on the intake side of each pair of bowls, and shall be so fitted and maintained while the machine is in use as to prevent the access of any person's fingers to the point of contact of the rollers or bowls.

ADDITIONAL FENCING IN GINNING FACTORIES.

42. In addition to the provisions of anything hereinbefore contained, the following special provisions shall apply to cotton ginning factories to the extent therein indicated:—

a. The line shaft or second motion shall be completely enclosed by a continuous wall or unclimbable fencing with only so many openings as are necessary for access to the shaft for removing cotton seed, cleaning and oiling; and such openings shall be provided with gates or doors which shall be kept closed and locked.

b. The toothed rollers of the opener shall be guarded by securely fixing across the machine not more than 8 inches above the lattice a stout wooden plank or strong metal guard not less than 15 inches in width so arranged that under no circumstances can a man's hand get into the rollers.

c. The spur gearing at the side of the opener shall be completely covered by a strong metal guard.

d. The crank shaft pulleys and roller pulleys of all gins shall be securely guarded by strong box guards and hinged top covers.

e. The spur wheels, oscillating levers and rollers of gins shall be provided with guards.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS ATTENDING TO MACHINERY OR BOILERS.

43. All important pulleys shall be provided with belt hangers or perches.

44. Suitable string gear shall be provided and used to move driving straps on all fast and loose pulleys.

45 Lubrication of bearing or gear wheels or replacing or adjusting of belts shall be done only by an experienced and specially trained person.

46. Service platforms and gangways shall be provided for overhead shafting, and if required by the Inspector shall be securely fenced with guard rails and toe boards.

47. No transmission machinery in motion shall be cleaned with cotton waste, rags or similar material held in the hand.

(iii) In rules 47 and 49 of the said Rules, and in questions 23 and 32 of Form N annexed to the said rules, the word transmission' shall be omitted.

S.N.52
224-1928

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53. All sizing cylinders, kiers, digesters or steam jacketed pans or other vessels worked under pressure shall be fitted with safety valves and pressure gauges.

S.N.197
321-1891 1. After rule 53 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:-

"53-A. Notices in form Q both in English and the vernacular of District for the prevention of accidents in factories shall be affixed in conspicuous places in every factory wherever machinery is in use".

handles or other means of working, insulated from the electrical system and so arranged that the hand cannot inadvertently touch live metal.

iii. Only specially trained and experienced persons shall be allowed to operate, adjust or repair any electrical apparatus.

iv. Instructions, both in English and in the principal vernacular of the district, for the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock shall be affixed in a conspicuous place in every factory using electrical energy for lighting or power purposes.

NOTE.—Copies of these instructions in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, at 8 annas each.

REST INTERVAL.

Section 21 and Section 37 (1).

For the existing Rules 55 and 57, *substitute*:—

S.N.85
224/1928.

55. (i) On receiving a request from not less than one quarter of the adult employees in any branch or department or work in any factory asking that the provisions of sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 21 shall apply to them, the Inspector shall ascertain the desire of all such employees. If he is satisfied that a majority of them desire that the provisions of the said sub-clause should apply, he shall record the fact in the inspection book under his signature, and direct that the hours of rest shall be fixed accordingly under the said sub-clause.

S.N. 85
24 - 1928

(ii) The procedure prescribed in sub-rule (i) shall be followed where the employees concerned desire that the provisions of the said sub-clause shall no longer apply to them.

Delete Rules 58, 63 and 64 of the said rules.

For the existing Rule 57 A, *substitute*:—

S.N.85
224-1928

56. (1) On receiving a request from not less than one quarter of the adult male employees in any branch or department or work in any factory asking that the provisions of the proviso to clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 21 shall apply to them, the Inspector shall ascertain the desire of all such employees. If he is satisfied that all of them desire that the provisions of the said proviso should apply, he shall send to the Local Government through the District Magistrate, a report of such request together with an application signed by all such employees. If the Local Government sanctions such request, it shall communicate the order of sanction to the District Magistrate, who shall transmit the same to the Inspector and the latter shall communicate it under his signature to the factory. Such order shall be posted in the inspection book.

(2) The procedure prescribed in sub-rule (1) shall also be followed where the employees desire that the provisions of the said proviso shall no longer apply to them.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Section 23 and Section 37 (1).

60. Where under the provisions of section 23 *(a)* of the Act, a child at work wears a token instead of a certificate, the token shall have the number of the child in the General Register (Form D) stamped upon it. The token shall be attached around the neck of the child.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEN IN MORE THAN ONE FACTORY.

Section 25 and Section 37 (1)

61. The Inspector may sanction the employment of any man in more than one factory on the same day if he is satisfied that such man or woman.

a. is not employed for more than ten hours in all in any one day, and

b. receives the weekly holiday prescribed by section 22.

(v) In rule 62 of the said rules after the word "men" occurring before the words "permitted to work" the words "or women shall be inserted.

Section 31 and Section 37 (1).

S.N.85/224-28 63. Where a woman is exempted from the provisions of section 27 under the provisions of section 30, the total overtime permitted shall not exceed six hours during the week.

S.N.85/224-28 64. Where a man is exempted from the provisions of section 27 and section 28, the overtime permitted shall not ordinarily be such as to make the hours of work exceed twelve in any one day and shall in no case be such as to make the hours of work exceed seventy-two in any one week.

Nothing in this rule applies to work on urgent repairs carried out under sub-section 3 of section 30.

S.N.88/224-28 65. Where under the provisions of section 30 (2), any factory has been exempted from the provisions of section 27, every person employed for more than sixty hours in any one week shall be paid, in respect of overtime, at a rate which shall be at least one and a quarter times the rate at which he is normally paid.

66 In every factory in which all or any class of operatives are exempted from all or any of the provisions of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28 of the Act a muster roll shall be maintained for all such workers in form 'P' attached to these rules. Such muster roll shall be

S.N.91/224-1928 To rule 66 of the said rules the following proviso shall be added:-

"Provided that, where in the opinion of the Inspector a muster roll or register kept in a factory gives the particulars required under this rule, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that such muster roll or register shall be kept in place of the muster roll prescribed under this rule and such muster roll or register shall, thereupon, for the purposes of this rule, be deemed to be the muster roll so prescribed".

36 and Section 37 (2) (b).

71. The written notice prescribed under section 33 of the Act shall be in Form B.

72. In every factory an up-to-date register in Parts I to IV in Form D appended to these rules of all persons employed therein shall be correctly kept. This register shall show the nominal day's work specifying the hours within which each employee is to be employed and shall be re-written afresh from January 1st each year. It shall be available for inspection during working hours.

Note.—Where the hours of work for any worker are the same for every day in the week, only one set of columns 6 to 11 in Parts I and II and 6 to 9 in Parts III and IV will be needed. If however the hours are different on different days of the week further sets of columns should be used. e.g., if the hours are the same on all days from Monday to Friday and different on Saturday, columns 6 to 11 of Parts I and II and columns 6 to 9 of Parts III and IV would be headed "M to F" and columns 12 to 17 of Parts I and II and columns 10 and 11 of Parts III and IV would be headed "S".

73. The notice and return prescribed under section 36 of the Act shall be in Form C.

S.N. V/32 321-1891

After rule 74 the following rule shall be inserted:-

74-A. The Abstract of the Act and of these rules required by section 36 of the Act to be affixed near the main entrance of every factory shall be as prescribed hereunder".

Abstract of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (Act XII of 1911) and rules made thereunder.

Affixed here (main entrance) under the provisions of section 36 (1)

	Period of employment.			Time for meals.	
	From	To		From	To
Monday to Friday.	a.m.	p.m.	Morning.	a.m.	a.m.
Saturday	a.m.		midday.		
Signature of occupier.			Afternoon Saturday.	p.m.	p.m.

Date

ALL PERSONS.

(1) Except in the case of works on urgent repairs or where exemption has been granted under section 30(1), 30(2) or section 32 the particulars of which are specified below, no person other than a person holding positions of supervision or management or employed in a confidential capacity.

(a) shall work in a factory for more than six hours without a period of rest of not less than one hour, or

(b) shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday, unless he has had, or will have, a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday, or

(c) shall be employed except during specified hours and for more than 11 hours per day or 60 hours per week.

EXEMPTIONS GRANTED.

(Here enter exemptions

[illegible] shall employ or permit to be employed, in any

S.N. 20 224-1928.

(x) For clauses (2) and (4) of the said rule 74-A, the following clauses shall respectively be substituted, namely:-

"(2) No person shall employ or permit to be employed in any factory any child or save in such circumstances as may be prescribed, any man or woman whom he knows, or has reason to believe to have already been employed on thesame day in any other factory".

"(4) No woman other than one holding a position of supervision or management or employed in a confidential capacity shall be employed in any factory between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5-30 A.M. except when exempted under section 32-A (b) in the case of fish-curing and fish canning factories and for more than 11 hours per day in all cases".

rate

WOMEN ONLY.

(4) No woman other than those holding positions of supervision or

74. All registers and returns and notices required to be maintained under the Act or rules shall be maintained in English or in the principal vernacular of the place in which the factory is situated.

ACCIDENTS.

Section 34 and Section 37 (2) (k)

75. Notices of accidents resulting in death or causing such severe injury that there is no reasonable hope that the injured person will be able to return to work within 48 hours, shall be sent by telegram, telephone or by special messenger within 4 hours of the occurrence to

i the Inspector, and

ii. the District Magistrate or if he by general order so directs, the Second Magistrate.

76. In case of any accident resulting in death, notice shall also be sent within the same time and by similar agency to the officer in charge of the police station for the area in which the factory is situated.

77. If the notice is sent by special messenger, it shall be in Form K, and if it is sent by telegraph or telephone, it shall be confirmed by a written report in that Form.

78. Notices of accidents which are of a minor character, but which nevertheless prevent the injured person from returning to work within 48 hours of the occurrence, shall be given in the same Form K within 24 hours of the expiry of that time to the authorities mentioned in rule 75.

79. If the Inspector has reason to believe that a fatal or serious accident has occurred in any factory, whether he has received a notice under section 34 of the Act or not, he shall proceed to make an investigation either by himself or in co-operation with any official deputed by the District Magistrate or the police authorities, or with both, in order to determine the cause of the accident and the person responsible. If he finds that death or serious injury has resulted from neglect on the part of the occupier or manager of the factory or other person to observe any provision of the Act or the rules or orders made thereunder, and he considers that a prosecution should be instituted under the Act, the Inspector shall record the sanction in writing required by section 48, and forward it to the District Magistrate with a request that a prosecution may be instituted. If the Inspector considers that action should be taken under the Indian Penal Code, he shall record his opinion and send it to the District Magistrate for such action as may be thought fit.

At the same time he shall record his opinion whether, if in the event of the accused being convicted and fined, any portion of the fine recovered should be given to the person injured or his dependents by the Court in the manner contemplated by section 43A of the Act or under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as the case may be.

80. In every factory in which the total number of persons employed is 500 or more, there shall be maintained, in readily accessible positions, first aid appliances, including an adequate quantity of sterilized dressings and sterilized cotton wool. The appliances shall be kept in good order and shall be placed under the charge of responsible persons who shall be readily available during working hours.

PROCEDURE IN APPEALS

Section 37 (2) (n)

81. An appeal presented under section 50 of the Act shall lie to the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and shall be in the form of a memorandum setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order and bearing a court-fee stamp in accordance with Article 11 of Schedule II of the Court-fees Act, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

82. On receipt of the memorandum of appeal the appellate authority shall, if it thinks fit or if the appellant has requested that the appeal should be heard with the aid of assessors, call upon the body, if any, declared to be the body representative of the industry concerned under sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Act, to appoint an assessor within a period of 14 days. If an assessor is nominated by such body, the appellate authority shall appoint a second assessor itself. It shall then fix a date for the hearing of the appeal and shall give due notice, of such date to the appellant and to the Inspector whose order is appealed against, and shall call upon the two assessors to appear upon such date to assist in the hearing of the appeal.

83. An assessor appointed in accordance with the provisions of rule 82 shall receive for the hearing of the appeal, a fee to be fixed by the appellate authority subject to a maximum of Rs. 50. The fee shall be paid by Government, but where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fees of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant.

95

All communications should be addressed to the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, by title, NOT by name.

Telegrams :
"LABCOM."

Royal Commission on Labour.
Old Viceregal Lodge

No. L.C.7(2),

Delhi, *the* 23rd Jany., *193*1.

FROM

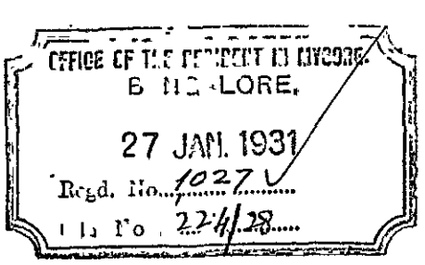
J. H. GREEN, Esq., M.B.E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour,

To

The Secretary to the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the letter No.80/103-19, dated the 10th January 1931 received from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Bangalore, and to request that with reference to paragraph 3 thereof, three copies of the Factories Manual and Rules in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore may kindly be supplied to this office at an early date, for the use of the Royal Commission on Labour. Payment will be made on receipt of a bill in duplicate.



I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J H Green

Assistant Secretary

SNH.23-1.

96

All communications should be addressed to the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, by title, NOT by name.

Telegrams:
"LABCOM."

Royal Commission on Labour.

Old Viceregal Lodge.

No. L.C.7(2).

Delhi, *the* 25 Feby. *1931*

FROM

J. H. GREEN, ESQ., M.B.E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour,

To

The Secretary to the
Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of three copies of the Rules framed by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, under the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, sent with your letter No. 1143 / 224-1928, dated the 14th February 1931.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.
BANGALORE.
2 MAR. 1931
Regd. No. 2184
No. 224/28

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J H Green

Assistant Secretary.

May be filed.
K.T.Vasudeva
3. 3. 31.

3-3-31

Kapur, 25/2.

Sectt. II-14—3,500—2-12 29.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FORT ST. GEORGE,

9th January 1931

97

From

S.V.Ramamurty Esq.,I.C.S.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Development DEPARTMENT,

To

THE Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the enclosed proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 2146 Dev dated the 1st December 1930.

Rcd. 336
File No. 224/28
10/2

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Ramamurty 10-1-31.
for *Secretary.*

Government of Madras

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2146, 1st December 1930

Factories—Coffee-curing factories—Exemption from section 22 of the Indian Factories Act—Notification—Published.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 2143, Development, dated 19th December 1928.

II

Letter from J. GRAY, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 13th November 1930, No. D.-1-7914/30.

[Factories—Coffee-curing factories—Exemption from section 22 of the Indian Factories Act.]

Under Notification No. 210, dated 8th July 1924, printed on page 62 of the first edition of the Madras Factories Manual, 'coffee-curing factories' were exempt from section 22 of the Indian Factories Act subject to the condition that no person should be allowed to work for a period exceeding two weeks at a time without a full Sunday or substituted holiday. Consequent on the amendments made to the Indian Factories Act in 1926, the various notifications regarding exemptions were examined and on the suggestion of Mr. Tyler, the then Labour Commissioner, Government proposed to exempt 'coffee-curing *works*' from section 22 of the Act—vide item No. 6 of Notification No. V printed on page 4 of G.O. No. 1261, Development, dated 2nd August 1928. In his letter No. D. Dis. 1053/28, dated 6th May 1928, Mr. Slater who was then Labour Commissioner did not suggest any alteration in regard to this particular proposal—vide paragraph 10 of his letter quoted above and item 6 of draft notification No. V submitted by him. But in G.O. No. 1261, Development, dated 2nd August 1928, the exemption from section 22 was restricted by Government to the work carried on in the 'coffee-curing *yards*' only and this proposal was confirmed in G.O. No. 2143, Development, dated 19th December 1928—vide item 6 of notification No. V appended to the Government Order.

2. In the case of a particular coffee-curing factory in the South Kanara District availing itself of the exemption from section 22 under Notification No. V appended to G.O. No. 2143, Development, dated 19th December 1928, in respect of the work carried on in the whole of the factory, the Inspector of Factories, V circle, held that the exemption under that notification is applicable to the work in the coffee-curing yards only and not to the work carried on in the other portions of the factory.

3. Coffee-curing factories work from November to about the end of April every year and are really seasonal factories. The work carried on in these factories is similar to the work carried on in the other five classes of factories exempted under the same notification. There appears to me to be no real reason why the exemption from section 22 of the Act should be restricted to the curing yards and why a distinction should be made in this matter between *the curing yard and the rest of the work in the factory. The preamble to the notification applies in my opinion with equal force to the other processes besides those* carried on in the curing yards.

4. I have the honour to request therefore that Government may be pleased to alter the words 'coffee-curing yards' in item 6 of Notification No. V in Appendix A to G.O. No. 2143, Development, dated 19th December 1928, into 'coffee-curing factories'.

Order—No. 2146, Development, dated 1st December 1930.

The Superintendent, Government Press, is requested to publish the following notification in English and in the vernaculars in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. He is also requested to supply the Senior Translator to Government with six copies of the notification :—

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the exemption from section 22 of the Indian Factories Act granted in respect of coffee-curing yards in Development Department Notification No. V published at page 155 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd January 1929, should, for the reasons mentioned in the said notification, be extended to coffee-curing factories, he is hereby pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (1) of clause (*e*) of sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), as subsequently amended, to make the following amendment therein :—

AMENDMENT.

In item 6 of the schedule to the said notification for the word '*yards*' the word "factories" shall be substituted.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour.
,, the Commissioner of Police.
,, all District Magistrates.
,, the Director of Public Health [through Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department].
,, the Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department.
,, the Law (Legislative) Department.
,, the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of the notification.
,, the Senior Translator to Government.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour (with C.L.).
,, Hon'ble the Resident of Mysore (with C.L.).
,, Officer-in-charge of Medical Stores Depot, Madras.

True Copy.
(~~By order~~)
La Ramanatha Ayyar
Superintendent

98

R.O. 106 (a).]

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, 23rd Feb 1931

No. 132/ Enclos. /

A copy of the marginally* noted proceedings is forwarded

*No. 2146 Dev
dated the 1st December, 1930
from the
Govt of Madras.

to the Dt Magistrate, C & M Station, Bangalore for information.

for Secretary to the Resident.

1212—16-3-1929—5,000—RPB.

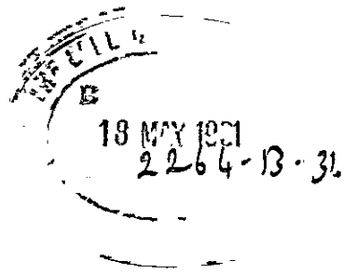
ICW 12.2.31 Ext. 18/2

Office of the Inspector of Factories
C and M Station, Bangalore
Dated the 14th May 1931

99

From

S.M.Hamilton Esq
Inspector of Factories,
C and M Station, Bangalore.



To

The District Magistrate,
C and M Station, Bangalore.

Sir

Subject:- Good Shepherd Convent Press Indian Factories Act - Exemption petition.

S.M-88 (E)

The Mother Superior of the Good Shepherd Convent submitted a petition to the Honourable the Resident requesting that their press be exempted from the provisions of the Indian Factories Act. The above petition received by me from the Collector, was resubmitted on 19th November 1930 with my remarks.

I request to be informed of the orders passed thereon and whether the Press may be brought under the Act.

S.Hamilton

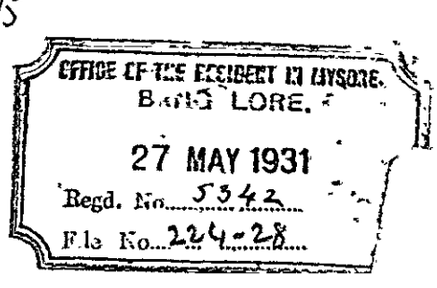
N.V.15-5. Inspector of Factories.

Ref. No. 2264-B-31

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore. Kindly let me know whether any orders have been passed.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE

KAA 22-5-31



Memorandum.

No. 3515-7 Ema

From

Secretary

Bangalore, dated 4th June 1931

To

The District Magistrate,
C & M Station,
Bangalore.

Reference: His endorsemnt No.2264-B.31, dated the 25th May,1931, regarding a petition submitted by the Mother Superior of the Good Shepherd Convent.

55(E)

S.N.89

A copy of letter No.9462, dated the 10th Dec. 1930, addressed to the Mother Superior of the Good Shepherd Convent is enclosed.

2.6.31

Secretary to the Resident.

1.6.31

Sectt. II-14—4,000—19-12-30.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
~~CHEPAUK~~

16th June 1931

From

S. V. Ramamurti Esquire I.C.S.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Development DEPARTMENT

To

THE Honourable the Resident in Mysore,

Bangalore

SIR,

I am directed to forward the enclosed proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 662 (9-S) dated the 2nd May 1931

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.
BANGALORE.
18 JUNE 1931
Regd. No. 5960.
D. No. 224-28

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

16/6/31
for *Secretary.*

Government of Madras

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 662 (9-S.), 2nd May 1931

Factories—Inspection staff—Redistribution of circles—Notifications—Amendments Published.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Official Memorandum No. 3045-II/30-5, Development, dated 16th December 1930.

[Additional Factory Inspector—Letter from the Commissioner of Labour, No. D-1-421/30 dated 24th September 1930].

The Government propose to place before the Finance Committee the proposals of the Commissioner of Labour for the appointment of an additional Inspector of Factories from 1st May 1931. They have however decided that the Inspector should for the present be given a pay of Rs. 250 per mensem and assigned a separate and independent circle with the usual clerical and menial staff. The Commissioner is requested to submit proposals for the redistribution of districts among the several Factory Inspectors.

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour.

II

Letter from the Commissioner of Labour, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras the 6th January 1931, No. D. 1-421/30.

[Factories—Reorganization of the Factory Inspection Department—*Reference*,—Government Memorandum No. 4045-II/30-5, dated 16th December 1930.]

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter No. 1102/30, dated 22nd December 1930, from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras, containing proposals for the redistribution of circles. I have discussed these proposals with him and have examined the possibility of arranging the redistribution in such a way as to secure greater compactness, but have been driven to the conclusion that no other distribution than that suggested is possible if as is obviously desirable the boundaries of circles are to follow the boundaries of revenue districts. The Inspector of Factories, VII Circle, will have many more inspections to do than the other Circle Inspectors but as the factories in his circle are almost all perennial factories, he can arrange his tours more systematically and he has also the advantage that many of his factories are concentrated in a few centres, e.g., Mangalore, Coimbatore, etc.

2. The proposal to fix the pay of the new Inspector at Rs. 250 is to my mind a retrograde step. It is difficult enough to secure properly qualified and reliable men even on the present (much higher) pay. The opportunities for corruption in the Factories department, as past experience has shown, are very great and in the interests of efficient and honest administration, it is, I consider, essential to adhere to the existing scale of pay.

3. I venture to urge once again, that for the reasons I have already given, the present moment, when it seems almost certain that the question of radically re organizing the Factory Inspection Staff will have to be taken up as a result of the recommendations of the Whitley Commission, is most inopportune for the creation of a new circle. Redistribution of circles means dislocation of work, and additional

expenditure which may well prove to be unnecessary and wasteful. Pending final decision of the question of reorganization after the Commission reports, a reserve Inspector at headquarters will give the temporary relief required, with the least possible expenditure (closing down existing offices and opening new offices inevitably involve additional expenditure) and without any dislocation of work whatever. I would request that if Government see no objection the reasons which led to the rejection of my proposal may be intimated to me so that, if necessary, I may make further representations in the matter.

ENCLOSURE

Letter from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras, to the Commissioner of Labour, dated 22nd December 1930, No. 1102/30.

[Part II proposals—1931-32—Additional Factory Inspector—*Reference.*—Development Memorandum No. 3945-II/30-5, dated 16th December 1930 and your Endorsement No. D.I. 421/30, dated 18th December 1930.]

A statement relating to the proposed distribution of the Presidency into seven factory circles is enclosed herewith. The arrangement of the districts into circles for the purposes of the Indian Factories Act has always been a matter of some difficulty. The present allocation has been found to be unsatisfactory as (1) there are too many factories to each Inspector and (2) the seasonal factories have not been evenly shared out. The reallotment worked out in this statement has been proposed in the light of this experience. Geographical compactness of the circles has had to be set aside with a view to an equitable distribution of seasonal factories specially those in the Ceded districts as between the three new circles. For the present, this seems to be the only practical disposal of the problem of efficient inspection of seasonal factories—a problem which has always been the main disturbing factor in the reorganization of the factory circles suggested from time to time. Although the proposed reallotment may result in increased travelling allowance here and there, the amount of such increase will be insignificant when compared with the obvious advantages to be derived from it by way of efficient inspection of all factories—seasonal and perennial—in each charge. The seasonal factories for instance have been almost equally distributed and each Circle Inspector gets an average of 250 factories. The actual number for the II, VI and VII Circles is no doubt high but much difficulty may not be felt as perennial factories predominate in these circles and they are to a large extent also concentrated in particular areas. If the reallotment is approved, it is anticipated that Inspectors will be in a position to adjust their work according to the seasons if necessary and to inspect all the factories, seasonal and perennial, within their circles as required by the Statutory Rules. The headquarters of the new circles have been selected with reference to the largest number of perennial factories in each district comprising a group. I am personally of opinion that even an average of 250 factories to each Inspector is too large a number for purposes of circle administration. These proposals are however put forward with a view to afford immediate relief to the overworked inspectorate of this department, pending the deliberation of the Royal Commission on Labour.

In this connexion, I may state that the Royal Commission on Labour whose report is now under preparation is likely to discuss the whole question of the administration of the Indian Factories Act and will probably suggest a radical reorganization of the Factory Inspection departments in the light of observations made all over India. Rearrangement of circles though ideal from the point of efficiency always means a considerable dislocation of work. A Relief Inspector with headquarters at Madras was proposed by me with the very idea of obviating a redistribution of circles at this juncture when further changes are expected to take place consequent on the recommendations of the Royal Commission. I still think that the temporary arrangement of a Relief Inspector with headquarters at Madras would have been preferable to the redistribution of circles now contemplated by Government.

I must however strongly protest against the proposal to create a new Inspector's post on a starting salary of Rs. 250 instead of the time honoured minimum of Rs 400 that has been in vogue ever since the inception of this department. In connexion with the Part II proposals for 1925-26 (vide my endorsement No. 1218, dated 2nd February 1925, in reply to your U.O.F. No. 349/24, dated 30th January 1925), I made it sufficiently clear as long ago as 1925 that for administrative reasons it is undesirable to place an Inspector on Rs. 250 in charge of a circle when all his other colleagues have been started on Rs. 400. The Personal Assistant in this office for instance is in the grade of Rs. 250—10—350 and it will obviously be unfair to transfer him to a circle charge if the initial salary of the new post is reduced to Rs. 250. A circle charge necessarily means increased and more direct responsibility in the administration of the Act for which in the fitness of things, an enhanced salary has to be paid. In 1928, out of 124 applications received by the Commissioner of Labour for the post of a Factory Inspector only three or four candidates were in my opinion qualified and otherwise suitable for a post in this department. I think it will be much more difficult to obtain really suitable men for Inspector's posts if the salary is reduced to Rs. 250 as proposed. The lowering of this minimum will on one hand tend to bring down the efficiency of the department and on

the other lead the way to corruption and deterioration. The new Inspector cannot be expected to be enthusiastic about his work when he feels that he is doing the same work as his colleagues for a much smaller remuneration. He will have reason to think that the prestige of his post has been lowered and that he will be looked down upon both by factory managers and his brother officers alike. The Development memorandum makes no mention of the increments or the grade of the new post. To me, the idea seems to have been unhappily conceived as (1) it will create a sense of inferiority in the Inspector on account of the most invidious distinction made by Government between him and his colleagues, (2) as the proposal runs counter to the accepted principle of administration "equal emoluments for equal responsibility." The only fair way to use the axe as Government apparently want to do, is to level down proportionately the salaries of all the Inspectors in the department and of officers in other branches of Government as well. I would therefore suggest that the proposal be seriously reconsidered in its graver aspects in the interests of the future well-being of this department.

SUB-ENCLOSURE

Proposed distribution of the Presidency into seven factory circles.

Headquarters.	Districts	Factories.		
		Perennial	Seasonal.	Total.
I. Madras	Madras	137	..	137
	Chingleput	11	..	11
		148		148
II. Rajahmundry	Ganjam	20	2	22
	Vizagapatam	66	3	69
	East Godavari	80	3	83
	West Godavari	89		89
		255	8	263
III. Bezwada	Kistna	85	5	90
	Kurnool	10	74	84
	Cuddapah	9	43	52
		104	122	226
IV. Guntur	Guntur	75	41	116
	Nellore	25	1	26
	Chittoor	12	3	15
	Anantapur	5	70	75
		117	115	232
V. Vellore	Bellary	8	105	113
	North Arcot	52	1	53
	South Arcot	17	2	19
	Salem	22	5	27
	Coimbatore (Anamalais)	22		22
		121	113	234
VI. Trichinopoly	Tanjore	109	2	111
	Trichinopoly	34	3	37
	Madura	20	14	34
	Tinnevelly	12	39	51
	Ramnad	2	24	26
		177	82	259
VII. Coimbatore	South Kanara	52	3	55
	Malabar	76	4	80
	Coimbatore (less Anamalais)	118	2	120
	Nilgiris	38	..	58
		284	9	293

Total 1,655 factories on 1st August 1930.

III

Letter from H. A. B. VERNON, Esq., C.S.I, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 24th April 1931, No. 421/30-D-1.

[*Reference.*—G.O. No. 504, Development, dated 1st April 1931.]

I have the honour to submit herewith for the approval of Government draft amendments to the notifications issued under section 4 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as subsequently amended which are necessitated by the creation of a new factories circle with effect from 1st May 1931.

2. The Chief Inspector of Factories suggests that the new Inspector of Factories may be allowed to join duty at Madras and remain in his office for two weeks after he joins duty so as to afford him an opportunity to go round some factories either with the Chief Inspector of Factories or his Assistant and thereby acquiant himself with the correct procedure to be followed with regard to the administration of the Act and inspection of factories. I support the Chief Inspector's proposal and request that Government may be pleased to permit the new Inspector to be appointed to join duty at Madras and undergo the necessary training under the Chief Inspector of Factories for two weeks. If this proposal is approved, the new circle sanctioned in the Government Order quoted above will be formed at Vellore with effect from the 15th May 1931 or two weeks after the new Inspector joins duty at Madras. The new Inspector need not be given any presidency allowance for the period of his training at Madras. The clerks and peons for the new circle will be appointed only from the 15th May 1931 or the date on which the new circle is actually formed at Vellore.

Enclosure (1) *Draft Amendments.*

For Notification (ii) in pages 90 to 91 of the Madras Factories Manual, *substitute* the following :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Indian Factories Act of 1911 and in modification of the existing notifications on the subject, the Government are pleased to declare that (1) all the powers conferred by the Act on Inspector of Factories shall be exercised by the Chief Inspector of Factories appointed under section 4, sub-section (1) of the Act, with the exception of the power to sanction prosecutions under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Act, which will be exercised by the District Magistrates as Inspectors of Factories within their districts and by the Commissioner of Police within the limits of the City of Madras.

(2) subject to the exceptions noted below, all the powers conferred by the Act on Inspectors of Factories shall be exercised within the local limits of their respective circles by the Inspectors of Factories, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII circles, appointed under section 4, sub-section (1) of the Act.

(3) The Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the local limits within which the Inspectors of Factories appointed under the said sub-section except the Chief Inspector of Factories shall exercise their powers as follows.

Name of the circle.	Districts comprised.
II Circle	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari.
III do.	Kistna, Kurnool and Cuddapah.
IV do.	Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor and Anantapur.
V do	Bellary, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore (Anaimalais).
VI do.	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.
VII do.	South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore (less Anaimalais) and the Nilgiris.

The Chief Inspector of Factories shall exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the Presidency and shall be in direct charge of the I circle comprising the districts of Madras and Chingleput.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras, to be an Additional Inspector within the I circle comprising the districts of Madras and Chingleput.

Exceptions.

(1) Power to exempt any factory from the provisions of section 13 of the Act shall be exercised by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(2) Power to suspend the operation of any order given by the Inspector of Factories II, III, IV, V, VI and VII circles, appointed under section 4 (1) of the Act and refer it to the Local Government or to the authority to whom the Inspectors of Factories, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII circles are officially subordinate shall be exercised by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(3) Power to sanction prosecutions under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Act shall be exercised by the District Magistrates as Inspectors of Factories within their districts and by the Commissioner of Police within the limits of the City of Madras.

Order—No. 662 (9-S.), Development, dated 2nd May 1931

The Superintendent, Government Press, is requested to publish the following notifications in the *Fort St George Gazette*:—

NOTIFICATIONS.

I

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), and in supersession of Development Department notification No. 131, dated 8th April 1929, published at page 692 of the Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th April 1929, the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the local limits within which the Inspectors of Factories appointed under the said sub-section shall exercise their powers shall be as follows :—

Designation of Inspector.	Local limits of jurisdiction.
Chief Inspector of Factories.	The whole of the Presidency of Madras.
Inspector in charge of II Circle.	The districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari.
Do. III do.	The districts of Kistna, Kurnool and Cuddapah.
Do. IV do.	The districts of Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor and Anantapur.
Do. V do.	The districts of Bellary, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore (Anamalais).
Inspector in charge of VI Circle.	The districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly and Ramnad.
Do. VII do.	The districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore (excluding Anamalais) and the Nilgiris.

NOTE.—The Chief Inspector of Factories will be in direct charge of the I Circle comprising the districts of Madras and Chingleput.

II

In exercise of the powers conferred bysub-section (5) of section 4 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to Development Department Notification No. 199, dated 30th June 1922, published at page 633 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th July 1922, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In the said notification, for the words and figures "V and VI Circles" wherever they occur, the words and figures "V, VI and VII Circles" shall be substituted.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour.
" Commissioner of Police.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Director of Public Health, through Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.
" the Local Self-Government Department.
" the Law (Legislative) Department.
" the Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of the notification).
" the Senior Translator to Government through Law (Legislative) Department.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, with (C.L.).
" Honourable the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore (with C.L.).

True Copy

Superintendent

116

Letter No.Fy.RcR.2/31 dated 21st April, 1931, from the Inspectoriat, C.& M. Station, Bangalore, to the District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

ject Indian Factories Act - Modification to Rule 24 of the Station Rules.

Reference.- Your N.Ref. No.999-B-31 dated 6-3-1931.

In your reference quoted above, forwarding the S.N.258 95A/06 Resident's letter No.1483-95A-1906, dated 28-2-1931, enclosing Proceedings Nos.1790 and 1997, dated 25-9-1930 and 31-10-1930 respectively from the Government of Madras, Development Department, I beg to state that as Proceedings No.1790 dated 25-9-1930 refers to exemption from sections 21 and 22 of the Indian Factories Act to Chemical and Cordite Factories, no further action is necessary, as there are no such factories in the Civil and Military Station

2. As G.O.No.1997 dated 31-10-1930 refers to amendments to Rules 25(1) and 26 of the Madras Factory Rules in respect of provision of latrine accomodation, which differs slightly from the amendments to Rules 24 and 25 of the Station Rules, published in the Resident's Notification No.5, dated 7-1-1931 in respect of non-flush-out system of latrines, I request that the Resident may be addressed to issue the following modification to the amendments already published in his Notification No.5 dated 7-1-1931. S.N.91

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE. BANGALORE. 30 APR 1931 Regd No. 4424 28 No. 224/28

Draft of modification is put up herewith.

Ref. No. 999-B-31.

Copy with copy of the enclosure forwarded to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, for favour of necessary action, with reference to his endorsement No. 1483/95A-1906, dated the 28th February, 1931.

S.N.258 95A/06

Office of the District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore 27th April, 1931.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

28 APR 1931 CKN/27.4

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (h) of sub-section 2 of section 37 of the Indian Factories Act 1911, as amended and as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following modification to the amendments made to Rule 24 of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Factories (Amended) Rules, 1924 in respect of non-flush out system of latrines published in his Notification No.5, dated 7-1-1931.

NON-FLUSH -OUT SYSTEM OF LATRINES.

A-Men.	Seats.
Whether separate urinals are provided or not, Where the number of men operatives does not exceed 10.	1
Where the number of men operatives exceeds 10, but does not exceed 25	2
Where the number of men operatives exceeds 25, but does not exceed 50	3
Where the number of men operatives exceeds 50	3 for the first 50 and 1 for every 20 in excess of 50

B-Women.
Same scale as for men.

Explanation 1.- 'Non-flush out latrines include all types of latrines which are not connected with a water-borne sewage system.

Explanation 2 Separate urinals shall not be deemed to have been provided within the meaning of this sub-rule unless:—

(1) Where the urinal is an open enclosure, a minimum of 20 square feet of floor space is provided for every 100 operatives or fraction of 100 and

(2) Where the urinal is divided into compartments,
a) One urinal is provided for every 50 operatives or fraction of 50, and
b) the urinals are in accordance with the Madras Sanitary Engineer's Type Design San.No.137/1928 as may, from time to time be modified by him.

EXCEPTION:- This sub-rule shall not apply to any factory which is in existence on the date on which it comes into force. The Inspector may, however, require the owner of any such factory to provide latrine accommodation on the scale laid down in this sub-rule, if, in his opinion, the accommodation available in the factory is out of date, in a dilapidated condition, or otherwise unsatisfactory.

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

P.T.O

To be published in the Mysore Residency Orders

To The D M Comsh Bangalore
with reference to his endorsement No 999 B-31, dated
The 27th April 1931

CVR
18.7.31

Rec 25/7
Sd 27/7

(105

No.2080-B-31.

Office of the District Magistrate,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Dated 5th May, 1931.

FROM

G. H. Cooke, Esq., M.C., I.C.S.,
DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION,
BANGALORE,

To

The Secretary to the Resident
in Mysore, Bangalore.

SIR,

(R.

Reference:- Your telephone message of date.

I return herewith the two Madras Government Orders for reference.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

6/5/31.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.
BANGALORE.
8 MAY 1931
Regd. No. 4714
D. No. 2211-28

CKN/5.5

DESPATCHED
7-MAY 1931

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

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No. 105 Dated Bangalore 28th July, 1931.

N O T I F I C A T I O N.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (h) of sub-section 2 of section 37 of the Indian Factories Act 1911, as amended and as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following modification to the amendments made to Rule 24 of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Factories (Amended) Rules, 1924 in respect of non-flush out system of latrines published in his Notification No. 5, dated 7th January 1931

Non-Flush-out system of latrines.

A-Men.	Seats.
Whether separate urinals are provided or not Where the number of men operatives does not exceed 10.	1
Where the number of men operatives exceeds 10, but does not exceed 25.	2
Where the number of men operatives exceeds 25, but does not exceed 50	3
Where the number of men operatives exceeds 50	3 for the first 50 and 1 for every 20 in excess of 50.

B-Women.
Same scale as for men.

Explanation 1. 'Non-flush out latrines' include all types of latrines which are not connected with a water-borne sewage system.

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(1) Where the urinal is an open enclosure, a minimum of 20 square feet of floor space is provided for every 100 operatives or fraction of 100; and

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for Secretary to the Resident.

To be published in the 'Mysore Residency Orders

The District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, with reference to his endorsement No. 999B-31, dated the 27th April, 1931.

BJ